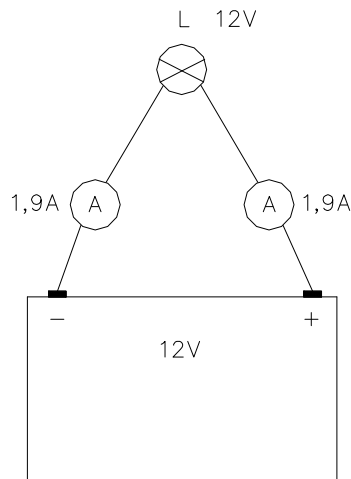


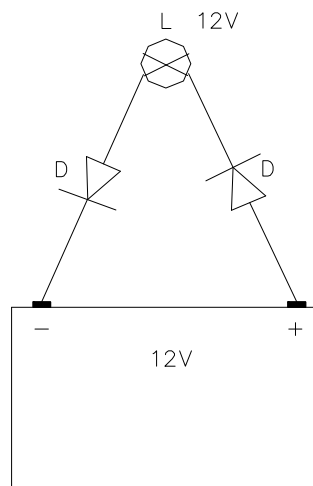
**Discovery. Elektron flux does not exist in the conductors.**

The 1th experiment: scheme No.1: 12 V battery is connected with 12 V lamp and two amperimeters under this scheme. Both amperimeters show equally 1,9A+-0,1A. Question: What principle does the lamp work in? What do the electrons need to lamp or not?



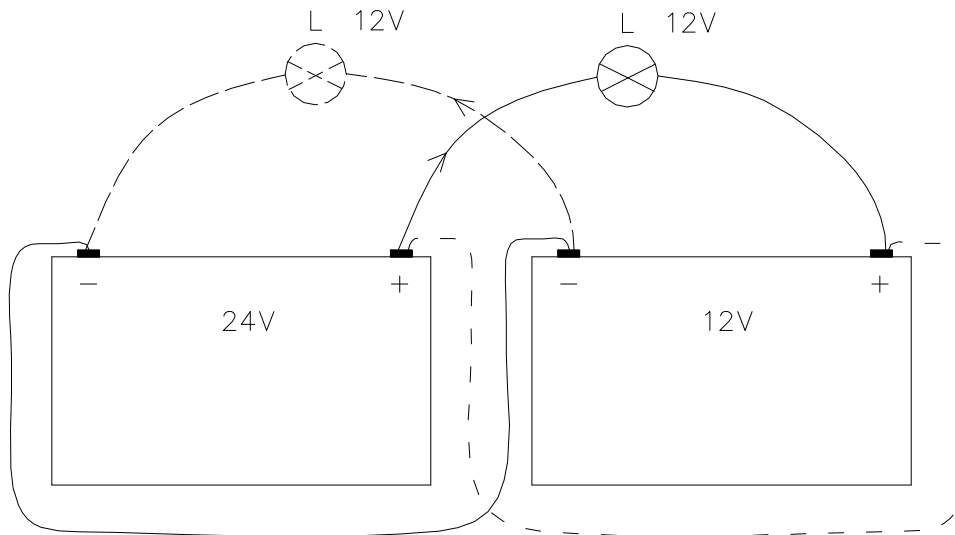
The 2nd experiment: Scheme No.2. Instead both amperimeters into scheme is plugged two diodes. Although in practice would be enough one diode. Direction of one diod is from battery to bulb. Direction of second diod is down to battery. Between diodes plugs the lamp. The lamp lights. If we change the direction of diodes, the lamp does not work.

**Conclusion: The energy flux is from plus to minus of battery here. The electrons can not move out minus (negative) to plus of battery.**



The 3rd experiment. Scheme No. 3. 12 V lamp is able to light when it is connected to the same pole of the batteries (plus with plus, minus with minus).

The condition is that one battery must be 24 V, while another one 12 V. The shape notes the direction of power flux. It can be determined by the tester (device).



**Conclusion:** elektron flux is not transferred to the electric flow because in the 2nd experiment from the battery minus to plus nothing move. As analogy would be contacting vessels with unequal amount of liquid. There is a valve in connection of these vessels and when it is opened, the liquid runs into lower vessel filled with.

There is some information about the effect of power transmission chain mechanism. It can be mention testing by trying to investigate the phenomenon of superconductivity at room temperature when it was watched the atomic level of material. By passing an electric flow has been observed that the atoms are moving forward and transferring received excitation in the chain by blows. Probably a great inventor Nikola Tesla was right who stated that "energy is the vibrations".

**The effect in the wires is the strikes of atoms.**

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